

## THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

Additional Details of the Sad Disaster Told by the Survivors.

Their Thrilling Experiences of Fearful Privations and Heroic Endurance.

The Statements of Those Rescued by the Titania Agree With the Stories Herebefore Told.

Everybody Reticent as to Who Was Responsible for the Accident.

MONTREAL, May 8.—The steamer Titania arrived here at 5 p. m. to-day. A large number of persons had met at the wharf to witness the landing of the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the State of Florida. As soon as the Titania was moored to the wharf, she was boarded by custom house officers, the American consul, and representatives of the press. Shortly afterward the crew and passengers of the wrecked steamer came ashore in charge of the agent of the state line, who had secured accommodations for them at the Albion Hotel. The first person seen was J. D. Bennett, of London, Ont.

At the time of the accident he was in the surgeon's cabin and had a very narrow escape from being crushed to death when the Pomona came crashing into the State of Florida amidships with an awful crash. One man of the Pomona went down from exposure and want of water, and died in the boat before the captain and two others were rescued. The captain awakened the passengers and told them they must take to the boats instantly; but it appears he made no attempt to get the passengers out of the boats. At the time of the collision the captain was in his cabin. He rushed on deck in his night dress and assumed command. When the boats pushed away from the ship and the plans prepared to the sinking took place the most heartrending cries and appeals for help were heard until the final plunge was made. Mr. Bennett saw one boat hanging by one davit. He heard a man cry, "I am not a safe boat, but I am not a safe boat, but I am not a safe boat."

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## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Various Subjects Brought Up for Consideration at Yesterday's Sessions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church assembled this morning, Bishop John F. Hurst in the chair. Thursday morning, May 15, at 10 o'clock, is selected for the election of bishops. Memorial services for deceased members will be on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. J. M. King, of the New York conference, offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on the state of the church, that the committee on the state of the church be instructed to consider the matter of a protest against the assaults of Romanism on civil and religious liberty in the different states.

The episcopacy was requested to consider and report on a limitation of time for bishops hereafter elected, and whether twelve years should be a proper time.

At the meeting of the committee on federal delegates reported that they had succeeded in securing Thursday evening, May 15, for the reception at the Arch Street church of the delegates from the church south and the delegate from the church in Canada.

Rev. H. W. Key, of the Tennessee conference, offered a resolution protesting against a change of name of the Freedmen's Aid society.

Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of the Baltimore conference, offered a resolution that the board of bishops be requested to inquire into and report how many new bishops are requisite to carry on the work of the church.

The resolution was adopted, after which the conference adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At the meeting of the committee on the Freedmen's Aid society a general discussion of the race issue and the color line in the south took place over the proposal to change the name of the society to the "Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society."

After a long debate, however, the committee adjourned without reaching any action on the subject.

## THE COPIAH MURDERERS.

Their Trial Begun—About Two Hundred Witnesses to be Examined.

HAZLEBURST, Miss., May 8.—After a heated contest of two days, and having exhausted two special venire and the regular jury lists of the week, a jury has at last been selected to try the noted murder case of Wheeler and Matthews. The jury polled is as follows: Thomas Pierce, D. R. Myers, A. L. West, Arthur Holliday (colored), J. E. Marshall, John Collins, S. F. Neely, A. G. Farnberry, John Norton, J. F. Lawson, J. N. Todd, S. B. Perry. The state is represented by Hon. A. J. McLaughlin, of Brandon, Miss., who is assisted by District Attorney Robert N. Miller. The defense is represented by Hon. S. S. Calhoun, ex-judge of this circuit, and the Hon. Charles E. Hooker. Intense interest is manifested, and the court room is crowded with spectators. Perfect order prevails and the examination of witnesses and the opening of the case will commence at 8 a. m. Friday. Over 100 witnesses have been summoned for the state, and an equal number for the defense. The brothers indicted for the murder of R. B. King, will be tried on Wednesday, the 13th, special venire having been ordered.

## Southern Baptists.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—On the assembling of the convention of Southern Baptists this morning additional delegates reported, making the number present about 600.

Rev. J. P. Boyce and J. A. Broadus addressed the convention in behalf of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, located at Louisville, Ky., urging that \$5,000 be raised for that institution. At the conclusion of Dr. Broadus's address a subscription was made for the benefit of the seminary, and recess taken until 2 o'clock.

During the session a cablegram was received from Dr. M. T. Yates, missionary at Shanghai, China, dated to-day, which read: "Greenland's Ice" referring to the well known missionary hymn. The convention sang the hymn, and the president responded to Dr. Yates's joyful sound.

On reassembling Dr. Curry, of Virginia; Dr. Heiden, of Kentucky; Gen. Beale, of Virginia, and others discussed the matter of educating and training colored people for the ministry.

## Sensation in the Sharon Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8.—In the Sharon divorce case yesterday Expert Hyde, who has made a microscopic examination of the alleged marriage contract, concluded his testimony. In response to the question whether he could state positively if the writing on the contract was made before or after the folds in the paper were made, he replied: "I am able to state positively that the paper was folded more than once before it was written on." His reply created a sensation in the court.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Sharon divorce case to-day was productive of startling results. A development was made, which Mrs. Wilson, colored, who had testified on behalf of the plaintiff, Miss Hill, that she had seen the marriage contract in 1880, and when on the stand recognized the document produced as the same, acknowledged to-day when called by the defense that she had never seen the document until it was shown to her by Miss Hill a short time before the trial opened.

The President in New York.

NEW YORK, May 8.—President Arthur arrived in Jersey City by way of the Pennsylvania railroad this morning. He slept in a private coach, and later was driven to the Fifth Avenue hotel. There were but few callers, and those who did call the President declined to see. It is not known how long he will remain in the city.

President Arthur remained at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-night. He received callers. He made a number of private calls himself this afternoon. He will remain in town until Sunday.

## A Mexican Outrage.

GALVESTON, May 8.—A New Lardo special says: At noon to-day Mexican federal troops marched from the parson and formed into line in front of Milne Bros. bank in New Lardo. A peremptory demand was made for \$4,000, claimed to be due the government, and, upon refusal by Mr. Dave Milne, an American citizen, and partner owner of the bank, the government officials entered the bank and took out twenty sacks of silver of \$500 each, and marched off. There is intense excitement on both sides of the river.

The Remains of Dr. Gross Cremated.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 8.—The remains of Dr. Gross arrived here this morning and were taken at once to the crematory and placed in the retort. There were no ceremonies at the incineration. The remains were reduced to ashes in two hours.

## No Money Offered.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—The committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the charge of corruption in the late Kentucky senatorial election reported to-day that no candidate gave or offered any money to secure an election.

## A Papal Appointment.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The New York Catholic Review announces that the holy father has named Bishop Calipolite, of Arizona, to be coadjutor to Archbishop Lamy, of Santa Fe, N. M., with the right of future succession.

## THE NEW YORK FAILURES.

The Firm of Grant & Ward Makes an Assignment of Its Affairs.

Mr. Ward's Very Large Check Against a Very Small Balance.

Some Incidents From His Rather Brilliant Career as a Speculator.

Gen. Grant's Visit to Vanderbilt—Consulting With Conkling.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the firm assignment of Grant & Ward the gentlemen named as preferred creditors are made so by reason of holding or owning certain instruments bearing the firm name in the nature of guarantees for the performance of certain contracts. Creditors who have made loans to the firm, or deposited money or securities with the firm, and who are not secured by collaterals, are not preferred, after which all the other creditors come in if there are any assets over and above the preferences. Gen. Grant's name is signed in a clear, bold hand to the document.

Mr. W. C. Smith is not included among the persons making assignments, although he is regarded as one of the partners of the firm. He has had to bear the brunt of the business since the firm was closed, and is the only person accessible to callers.

The assignees have in possession some time, and says: "We shall at once get to work and ascertain exactly how we stand as to this matter of securities. I think it will be settled in legal hands about a week or so."

Mr. Grant was at his office for a few hours in the middle of the day and left at about 3 o'clock. Between 1 and 2 o'clock he had a consultation with Mr. Roscoe Conkling, who, it is reported, will act as his adviser in these difficulties. Mr. Grant was also present. Both declined to make any statement in respect to the checks drawn by Mr. Ward on the First National bank, whose cashier said yesterday: "There is a fine legal point to be decided in the case of the checks drawn by Mr. Grant on the First National bank, and the balance here of \$1,200. On the afternoon of the suspension he drew against it for \$210,000. The checks were not certified, and yet the clearing house deducted the \$210,000 from our account. We have placed the matter in legal hands to make a test case of it."

It is said that among the assets of U. S. Grant, Jr., are 5,000 shares of the Keely motor stock, which he transferred to some of his friends previous to making his assignment.

In consideration of the sum of \$300,000, U. S. Grant, Jr., has conveyed to his father-in-law, J. B. Chaffee, property on the north side of Seventy-third street, and also in Sixty-second street.

Ferdinand Ward has sold to Mr. W. S. Warren the building and property on the site of the old Booth's theater for \$250,000. He has also, in connection with James D. Fish, let the premises, Nos. 64 and 66 West Twenty-third street, to Mr. James McCutcheon at an annual rental of \$15,000.

Mr. Ferdinand Ward has been speculating almost constantly from the time he entered the office of the superintendent of the stock exchange. He was then 17 years old. He began with small speculations in wheat and produce exchange seats. He bought a local seat on the New York and Erie for \$300. He continued buying and selling them for \$2,000 and \$2,500. He soon amassed about \$30,000. Two years ago, after he had married the daughter of the president of the Marine bank, he bought a house at 100 West Twenty-third street, Brooklyn, for which he paid \$50,000. Then, it is said, he stopped speculating in corn and cheese to dabble in western mines and government warrants.

"He had a blind pool in warrants," Mr. Chaffee said yesterday, "and he lost it. He had a blind pool in warrants, and he lost it. He had a blind pool in warrants, and he lost it."

Further details of the transaction between Gen. Grant and Mr. Ward, which was learned yesterday, Gen. Grant's visit to Mr. Vanderbilt was made on Sunday, and then the latter's check for \$150,000 was given. It is said that at the request of Gen. Grant the check was dated as of Saturday, and the check of Grant & Ward on the Marine bank Mr. Vanderbilt agreed not to use for a day or two. It is not believed that the president knew the state of the firm's affairs, and Mr. Ward is credited with furnishing a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances under which Mr. Vanderbilt's consent was obtained. When presented the check of Grant & Ward had been rendered worthless by the two failures. The day after the failure Gen. Grant called on Mr. Vanderbilt, at the latter's desire, and it is said that assurances were given that he would be fully protected in the matter, even if great sacrifices were necessary.

In the direction of Mr. Grant's property, Frederick D. Grant, while not a member of the suspended firm, had his office with them, and he would be fully protected in the matter, even if great sacrifices were necessary.

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appointed, and also why an injunction should not be issued, and in the meantime, until the further order of the court, the defendants and their agents are restrained from interfering with the partnership assets of the firm of Grant & Ward from selling the same or appropriating the same to the payment of any debt of the firm without leave of the court. The order and injunction were granted upon the complaint and affidavit of William K. Vanderbilt, president of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company. In his affidavit Mr. Vanderbilt says that about April 12, 1884, the railroad company made its promissory note bearing date on that day, whereby it promised to pay to Grant & Ward \$500,000. The note will become due on Jan. 1, 1885. On the 20th of April the railroad company made another promissory note payable to the same firm for \$300,000, which note also becomes payable Jan. 1, 1885. As collateral security for the payment of these notes the plaintiff deposited with Grant & Ward 1,400 negotiable bonds of the railroad company for \$1,000 each, the payment of which was secured by a second mortgage upon its railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt alleges on information and belief that Grant & Ward, upon the receipt of these notes and securities, used the same for the purpose of borrowing money, and the plaintiff's property has become distributed among a great number of persons and corporations who have or claim some lien on the assets of the firm of Grant & Ward. By this mingling up the securities have become liable to be sold for debts, for which they were not originally pledged to the firm, and their identity is likely to be lost and reach a point to which they cannot be traced, and thereby a great danger to the plaintiff's property being appropriated to the payment of debts not constituting a lien thereon and of debts due to other persons being discharged by resort to the securities belonging to the plaintiff. He alleges that the firm is insolvent, and has suspended payment, and that the members are threatening and intending to place all their property beyond the reach of the plaintiff. The defendants in the suit, J. D. Grant, John H. Morris, and the assigned firm, the plaintiff company desire to redeem its property from all lawful liens and claims on account of this distribution, but without the intervention of the court it is impossible to rescue it from imminent danger of being forever lost. Pending the suit, plaintiff asks for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Grant & Ward to take charge of its property.

The Marine Bank Failure.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The belief that the affairs of the Marine bank are not in as good condition as was expected is strengthened by the fact that, while the bank should have had in its vaults a reserve of \$1,300,000 against its deposits of \$5,300,000, yet the suspension was caused by its inability to meet the clearing house balance of \$550,000 except by turning over collaterals to the extent of \$300,000. If the reserve was in the bank, as required by law, why should the bank have suspended? And, if not in the bank, where is the money? These are the questions asked by anxious depositors.

The veteran banker, President John Thompson, of the National bank, said yesterday: "It astonishes me how stockholders can suffer their banks to be run by high-toned speculators. Nine out of ten of the banks throughout the country that have come to grief during the last decade have been brought to grief and bankruptcy by speculating and gambling officials, and the alarm which is now felt in relation to the safety of some of our banks is the natural outcome of this pernicious business."

## Designs for the Garfield Monument.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8.—Forty-three designs for the Garfield monument, of which eleven are models and thirty-two drawings, were received by the Garfield Monument association May 1, the day fixed by the invitation issued to artists in October last. The designs are from France, Italy, Germany, England, and the United States. Their arrangement is now in